Vol. XXXV.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1869.

Twenties, Fourth National Bank of New

York city.

Marine National Bank of the city of Nev

York. 2's imitation. The genuine reads as above. The imitation reads, The Marine

New Counterfeit Greenback .- 10's, imita-

The counterfeit has not, There are four dis-tinct rows of feathers in the eagle's left wing

in the genuine; only three in the counter-feit. It is a dangerous bill, being well en-

The Snow-Shed Line.

Mr. C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore America

can, in a letter from California to his paper,

"About ten miles from the summit the

ack is cut out of the solid rock high up

on the mountain sides and winds around

and up the sides of the various peaks, some-

times looking like as if it were a circling

them, even if it should be forty-five feet, as

snow line on the dividing ridge. By this

means the track will be as clear of snow in

the mountains as in the valleys. They are so constructed that the deep avalanches of

snow that sweep down the mountains in the spring will glide over their roofs and plunge

character of the drifts, and were tested last

vinter with entire success.
"The tunnels and bridges along this por

here every foot of road had to be made by either filling or blasting. There are no pla-teaus here to cross except the Nevada Des-ert, and even it is bristling with uphenved

rocks, or mounds of alkali mixed with

The New Iown Census.

The census of Iowa, taken by the Town-

slip Assessors last Spring, exhibits how marvelous has been the growth of that vig-orous State since 1860, and how great she is

the population of the State was 674,913; in 1869 it is 1,011,062; with five counties to

hear from. With the returns of these coun-ties added the total figures will be about

1,033,178—an increase of 358,265 since 1868. In 1867 the population was 902,043, the increase in two years being 138,728. The increase within the three last decades will be

Western State, with a sturdy and intelligen

wealth and the incidents of civilization

tern end surveys are being made from San Diego and Fort Yuma this way. Congress will be asked, at its next session, for a grant

In the State of Maine a couple got tired

of wedded life and decided to separate, but being rather short of this world's goods, they hardly felt like paying out the money

necessary to obtain a divorce. So they went to the old gentleman who had joined them in the bonds of matrimony some years ago,

Then lifting a sharp axe, he said,

"Now death doth you part."
The axe fell, and the couple were

The Virginia Conservatives in the Legis-

of lands to aid the enterprise.

devotion to Western interests.

apidly as it is in population.

estined to be in the near future

lava formation."

ported by some of the early I

National Bank of New York.

Weekly Standard

M. S. LITTLEFIELD. PUBLISHER.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE. Daily paper, 1 year. \$10 00

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cent. higher than usual rates will be charged No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the STANDARD. Letters must be addressed to M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

Latest Fashions.

Cashmere—black cashmere in particular is quite the favorite material worn this

Costumes with tight fitting, or with mere ly simulated paletots, are now completed by sme other out of doors garment, circular or loose jacket, which is either worn loose upon the arm or else over the dress if the

venther gets cool. ·
The costume of this style, which may serve as an example, and which is equally suitable for a young lady as for an elderly lady -being very simple but very pretty—is made of brown cashmere. The trimming of the skirt consisted of two scolloped-out ders of brown silk, each headed with a cross strip of the same. Upon the bodice the same trimming simulates a small pereline square in front, open at the back. sleeves are also trimmed to correspond upon the lower part. Lastly a sash of brown silk edged on either side with scallops, fastens up a puff of moderate size at the back of the skirt.

A trimming of vandykes and strips similar to those on the lower part of the skirt is placed upon each seam, but only upon the puffed part of the skirt.

weather requires, a loose jacket or a circular of cloth or flannel, self colored or checked. Both jackets and circulars are very ele-gant in white cloth trimmed with black braid or velvet.

The jackets with sailer collars and rever

of black velvet, cuffs and pocket flaps, and a wide border round the edge of the same material, are very new and tasteful. These jackets are double breasted, and fastened with a double row of buttons.

Besides black cashmere, which, though very generally worn, can never become common, steel gray, garnett and dark green French merinoes are also much employed for atumn costumns. These are composed of a round skirt, without any train, trimmed with a fleunce; a tunic edged with fringe, and a mantle fitted to the waist at the back. The flounces of the skirt are made with a heading lined with stiff gause, and pleated; they are two inches deep; the fringe of the tunic and that of the mantle is always of the same shade as the cashmere.

Water proof cloaks are and will long be

in fashion. In fact, these cloaks have no more to do with the whims of fashion than un umbrella or gutta percha overshoes.— They are adopted, though ugly, because they are not only useful but indispensable in many

circumstances.

The bodies for rather dressy toilettes of this season are generally made open in front, either in a square shape or a chale, with revers. The co-misetts worn with such bo dies are cut of the same shape; they are trimmed with a wide strip of insertion, edged round the bottom with a deep border of Valenciennes lace, and round the top with a very narrow border of the same. This arrangement leaving the throat partly bare, a necklace, or a large cross or locket is worn

When the dress is required to answer a double purpose, a plastroon of the same ma-terial is made to wear underneath, so as to Mup the empty space; the dress then be-cones high for the daytime. This is especally useful for the bodices cut out square is front, and which are generally too low to wear in the daytime, in winter especially. Those open a chale with revers can be worn in the day with a high chemisette.

Bonnets, which are as small as ever, are now completed by large scarf veils of white or colored gauze, which are worn so as to go round the head and neck.

here are some of the new models of the month. A Louis XV. bonnet of light brown cape, trimmed with brown velvet ribbon and with a red rose peeping from a tuft of soft brown feathers; veil of brown gauze. A bonnet of black lace, coming down very much over the forebead, trimmed with aches of mixed black and white grapes, and tinted vine leaves.

An oval hat of gray straw, with two feathers—one gray, the other violet; a bunch of velvet pansies and a veil of gray

And a beret of black velvet, trimmed with a long mauve feather thrown back over the crown, and with a bunch of white roses

Feather trimming continues to increase popularity. It is used chiefly on velvet arments, or on heavy failles; the black, made of ostrich tips, is usually selected, and cheaper than that made of cock's plumes. Narrow widths of feather trimmings are used as a heading for lace; all of it is ex-pensive as it is delicate and difficult to re-

Oregon vs. California Farming Lands Quite a number of parties have come into our State recently from California, for the purpose of investing in farming lands, and, rithout any exception, express their surrise to see the low value that choice lands an be purchased for here, as compared with

alifornia. Lands that can be purchased n \$5 to \$10 per acre—we speak now of roved farms in good localities—would held in similar localities in California id in similar localities in Californi in \$25 to \$50 per acre. Two gentle and a farm each from one of our real te firms in this city. Mr. B. T. Flint entleman who purchased the large and sive farm formerly owned by Judge phrey in Washington county, says the has no doubt but there are thous of persons in different parts of Calimin, if they had the remotest idea of the dvantages that Oregon has in this respect, ho would come here and make this their rmanent home. Oregon to-day can boast chesper and better lands than any other State in the Union, besides the great advan-ages we possess in our mild and genial cli-mate. To the emigrant, then, we would ome to Oregon; here you can procure sind of a home you desire; if with lim-means there are vet plenty of govern-lands to be had in good locations, Proved farms can be had at a low The difference between California is simply this: In Oregon the stly in the hands of the original ers who are satisfied to sell a portion at onable rates in order to induce immi-ion, while in California they are in the

at Thomas & Co's pork sed his tooting and fell into a Dennis Quinlan,

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not responsible for the views of All Communications intended for publica tion must be accompanied by the name of the author. The name will not be publishedunless by request-but we require it as a marantee of good faith.—Editor of

For the Standard.

The University. The year 1861 found our University hand omely endowed. Much of this endowment was derived through the liberality of private parties, and was entrusted to the State for the benefit of the institution. The year 1869 finds the institution without endowment or funds. The large sums donated by generou men is gone. The agricultural department has an income, for which it is indebted to the Congress of the United States. This is to be devoted to instruction in agricultural and the mechanic arts, and military tactics. When the present State government was organized, it was found that the number of tudents had decreased from four hundred

and fifty to about fifty.

Several gentlemen of the Faculty were elected, and the institution opened for one year, under a partial and imperfect course of study, embracing a tew of the leading subjects of a college curriculum. As was to be expected the number of students was to be expected, the number of students was to be expected, the number of students was small. The Trustees promised to offer in due time, such a comprehensive and practical University course as is contemplated in the Constitution of the State. A Committee was raised for that purpose.

In the discharge of their duty, this com-

mittee examined carefully the promi-nent features in the leading colleges of this country and Europe. They have reported, and the Board of Trustees have adopted, such a plan as was designed by the framers of the constitution. It is believed that when this plan shall be fully carried out, the University of North Carolina will rank sec ond to no literary institution upon the con inent. It will be not only the just pride of North Carolina, but will possess great weight and influence in the nation. Those who bear part now in securing its establishment

will not be lightly esteemed by posterity. Hitherto we have had a University name, but not in reality. It has only been a college. Much of its patronage has flow-ed in from the wealthy cotton States, so that it could hardly be called the University of our State. It has not fully met the wants of our people, and has been, very naturally, unpopular with the masses.

At present, what is the duty of the State

in relation to it? The Constitution clearly and emphatically enjoins its maintenance. Its requirements cannot be lightly disregarded.
The provision for Normal instruction and other important branches required by the Constitution has been made by the Trustees The success of the University will give an impetus, not only to the public schools, but to the entire educational interests of the State. Its discontinuance, if such a thought were possible, would be a severe blow, and its failure the saddest and most disastrous event that has befallen the State. There are already buildings to accommodate about five hundred students. Extensive and valuable libraries, cabinets and aparatus are theer. Adjacent is a large tract of land belonging o the Institution, so that the n work shops could be in immediate proximity to the students. Many poor, earnest young men could spend a few h upon the farm or in the shops, and thus earn their board while they prosecute their studies. As soon as the present plan is un-derstood, it is believed the University will attain a degree of popularity and usefulness never before reached by it, and unsurpassed by any similar institution in our country. It must eventually succeed. Should it be al lowed to suffer for want of necessary atten tion at this most important period in its

history, those who come after us will only rejoice to wear the laurels that we so indifferently refuse.

But such an institution requires an er dowment. Without it none has succeeded or ever can. Competent professors will not accept unless their positions are to be per manent, as at other colleges, and their salaries provided for beyond contingency other States have accepted the ger when other states have accepted the gen-erous donation of landscrip from Congress, they have stepped forward and met the general government by a like liberality in the cause of education. Can North Carolina afford to do otherwise? The plan adopted by the Trustees makes provision for the education of the colored people This is a matter to which the party in power is pledged, and is moreover an act of such mifest justice and right as to strike every

The University must be sustained. Every good citizen will favor it as a question public policy, as essential to our prosperity, of the first importance to our children, of simple indebtedness of the State to the institution for an amount equal to the lost endowment, of constitutional obligation, of State pride, of courtesy to the Congress of the United States, of good faith and justice

to the colored people.

But how can the necessary fund be raised If there were no better method it would be proper to raise it by taxation. Education is a matter not only of common, but of uni versal importance. Our people, however are at present burdened with taxes, and the following plan is suggested. Let a portion of the State's interest in some public work, say the Central Railroad, be transferred to the University as a permanent endowment No one is taxed or injured. The State re-tains control in the management of the road; and yet the debt is paid, the constitutional obligations met and a University of which we may be proud, is provided for. There are those who will not be slow to use as a weapon the fact, that while large appropriations have been made for interna improvements, the interests of education

have been measurably overlooked. In his message to the General Assembly the Governor very emphatically recommended that immediate steps be taken in this direct tion. It is not only important, but necessa ry. While questions more exciting are this should not be overlooked. There danger that it might be, and hence the im-portance of immediate action. The plan of transferring a portion of the State's interest in some public work seems to be not only practical, but iminently proper. Nov. 24, 1869.

The Fate of a Kentucky Drover In Mis-

sissippi. By a letter from Charleston, Miss., now possession of the well known Louisville de-tective, D. T. Bligh, we learn of the murder of a Kentucky man named West, in Tallahatchee county, Mississippi. The murder is said to have occurred a few days since. Mr. West was a resident of Winchester, in this State, and had gone with a drove of mules to Mississippi in company with his partner, J. W. Jackson, and a man who claims the name of C. E. Moore. At Grenada, Jackson lett West and Moore, and re-turned to Winchester. The letter does not give full particulars of the murder, but states that the body of West had been found, and that he appeared to be a man

about 50 years of age.

Everything valuable had been removed from his person by the murderer, even to his boots and spurs. He was supposed to have had a considerable amount of money about him, the proceeds of the sale of a portion of the drove of mules. The citizens, sus-ing Moore of the murder, arrested dged him in the jail at Charleston, where he yet remains, and took charge of the re maining mules, some fifty in number. Be sides the mules there were four horses be longing to the murdered man. Moore states that he was employed at Lexington by Jackson and West to aid in driving the mules. Nothing further is known of him.

Louisville Courier Journal. nday last, while a party of me

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: Having had some experience in railroad matters, I beg leave to make a few remarks on the subject of rail-roads in general, and more particularly on the subject of the North Carolina railroad. It is a well known fact, Mr. Editor, that most of the roads in this country have either most of the roads in this country have either to be sold out under mortgages, or to work their way for years under heavy debts. The Seaboard and Raleigh and Gaston railroads to the old stockholders were total failures, and the Wilmington and Weldon road is now burdened with a heavy debt. It must its cheaved that all railroads take much be observed that all railroads take much time to establish their lines and make it a paying institution to its stockholders. When it passes through a country thinly passes through a country thinly peopled, and its agricultural and mineral resources not developed, such has been the case with all the roads of the South. To speak of the North Carolina railroad in par-ticular, Mr. Editor, I beg leave to call your attention to its general condition and future prospects. It is a road of 223 miles in length, and a capital stock of four millions of dollars, three-quarters of which belongs to the State. The North Carolina Railroad

has at this time only a debt of , about five bundred thousand dollars, and has passed through all the difficulties contingent on all Railroads, and is now near the day of prosperity, and will in a few years be a source of revenue to the State and Stockholders. It will this year with proper management be able to pay a dividend of six per cent, to the Stockholders and continue to do so

If the business increases for the next three years in the same rates it has for the last three years the receipts will be one million of dollars, out of which allow six hundred thousand dollars which will be sufficient for all purposes, and keep the Road and rolling n an improving condition, paya div

idend of ten per cent.

Now, Mr. Editor, why should the idea of leasing or selling this great work be enter-tained for a momeut. If this Road is anx-iously sought after by parties, it is because they have seen its advantages and know its prospects for the future. It is my humble opinion, Mr. Editor, that this Road will in a few years be one of the greatest sources of revenue to the State, and will soon reim ourse the State every dollar it cost her with

There will, no doubt be a great effort made during the present session of the Legisla-ture and all sorts of rings formed, and corrupt schemes to get this road out of the hands of the State, and it appears to me to be the duty of every member of the Legislature, without regard to party, to turn a deaf ear to any proposition to lease or sell this road, for they may rest assured there will be corruption at the bottom. If the State of North Carolina can get for this road what it is worth in money, there might be some reason for its sale.

This road could not be built at the pres

ent time, with all its equipments, for less than thirty thousound dollars per mile, which would make it cost about seven millions of dollars. Why then, Mr. Editor, should the Legislature think of selling this road for three millions of dollars in the bonds of the State, and they only worth about forty cents in the dollar; when the of the road will be about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to the State and more in a few years, and pay all its debts, and make the necessary improvements. Well might the Raleigh & Gaston of the characters of the members, pending Railroad Company wish to lease the North Carolina Railroad.

Their President is a very sagacious man

and can see the profit to be gained by this operation, and then be able to make the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad pay, which it is impossible to do, without the the North Carolina Railroad,

Sir, if the freights of the North Carolina Roilroad were all sent to Goldsboro', the Raleigh & Gaston Road would in a shor time die a natural death. The learned Judge that was employed by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as counsel to advocate the lease of the N. C. Railtoad, drew a very gloomy picture of the Road and its equipments, not one word of which was true; but he finally admitted that it was a case of life and deat with the R & G Railroad to lease the N G. Railroad Company can afford to pay six per cent for the N. C. Railroad, the N. C. Railroad can pay six per cent and manage its own affairs. There has been no ques-tion as regards the management of the N. C. Railroad for the last eighteen months, all parties admit that the management has been a success and all its departments in prosperous condition, were it not so there would not be so many schemes brought to bear upon the stockholders and Legislature

to get possession of this great work.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that the Ger eral Assembly with all this light before their eyes will turn a deaf ear to all propositions to lease or sell the N.C.R. R. It has been argued by some, as an objection to the yrganization of the N. C. R. R., that it is too much of a political machine, but this objection has always been made by those out of power and anxious to get in to manage the road. If it is a political machine, the Re-publican party would be very foolish to let it go out of their hands, while they were in power, without getting their share of the grinding, particularly just at the time when it is about to be profitable to the stockhol-ders and the State. The Raleigh and Gaston Road was owned half by the State, until the year 1866 and paid larger dividends than it has since, or will for years. Its management has been extoled by some, and said to be a model road; all bosh. Its success nor dividends, has not been owing to its management, it is only on account of the smallness of its capital to the present stockholders, which was only one million of dollars, where-as, it would cost about two millions had the present stockholders built the entire road. The present company owe their suc-cess more to the misfortunes of the old stock-

holders, than to superior management.

It has had numerous Presidents and profits about the same until lately when their profits have been less. They had a very tight squeeze to pay the last three per cent. dividend, and it was only by hook and by crook that they could pay any, and then had the impudence to attempt to lease the North Carolina Railroad.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that the idea of leasing the North Carolina Railroad to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is dead and burried, and if consolidation must comthen the General Assembly and the stockholders should look to the Roads in which the State has the most interest. PRACTICAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov., 1869.

Mesalliance and Desertion-A Sad Case Lizzie Rice, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, twenty-three years of age, lived in the family of a wealthy Englishman in Bridgeport, Conn. Among the members of the family was a susceptible youth some years the junior of the fair Lizzie; but the blind god, it seems, takes no account of disparity in years or station, and per consequence the youth fell desperately in love with the maiden, and an elopement ensued. The lady avers they were married, but this fact the parent of the young husband ignored, and refused to receive her into the parent tal fold. They sent the husband to Bloomfield and sent her away from the house without giving her any clue to his where-abouts. She soon discovered where he was and went to him. They becoming aware of

this, again sent him away, this time to England, where he now is.

The poor woman finding herself thus deserted came to New York and engaged as a servant in West Washington place. But as soon as the consequences of her marital intercourse began to become apparent they sent her away. She then went to board in Cornelia street, but falling in arrears she was again turned out in the streets. She had been applying for employment at Coopexcitement consequent upon a realization of her destitute condition—without home, friends or money, in the midst of a great city-brought on premature labor, and she was seized with convulsions on Saturday

New Counterfeits on National Banks. Reported especially for the STANDARD. We find the following list of new counter African Methodist Episcopal Conference. feits on national banks in the United States SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 24th. Counterfeit Detector of the 15th instant :

The Conference met at 10 o'clock, A. M., ursuant to appointment, Bishop J. J. First National Bank of Manitowoc, Wis Moore, presiding.

The Bishop opened the session by reading and commenting on the 16th chapter of Proverbs and the 3rd chapter of Paul to Third National Bank of Chicago, Illinois

10's raised from 1's. Well done.
Twenties raised from 1's, First National
Bank of Springfield, Ill. the Collossians. Elder T. B. Moore read the Hymn comencing. "And are we yet alive," which was

Fives, imitation, Farmers National Bank of Reading, Pa., reported in circulation.—
Look out for all Farmers National Banks, as the town and State can be easily changed and printed from the same counterfeit plate. sung by the Conference.

Elder E. Lavenden addressed the Throne of Grace, after which the Bishop delivered the opening address which was powerful and impressive.

Elder J. M. Farley was elected Secretary. Fives, Jewett City National Bank, Jewett

city, Conn. In the imitation the date on the deck of the ship is 1292; it should be Thomas Lomax, assistance. Elder J. W. Hood was appointed Compiler of the Min-utes. E. A. York appointed Reporter for 1492. The date 1492, on the right end of the genuine bill, under the Indian princess, is left off the imitation. The word Feb., the STANDARD.

The roll was called and sixty two men under engraver's name in imitation is Fer.
Twos, Jewett City National Bonk, Conn.
The coarsest part of the bill is on the left
end. The female with the stars over head. ers answered to their names, fifty-nine be The Bishop announced the standing Committees, and named the time when each

would be expected to report.

The credentials of several lay delegates circles. The imitation have twenty-three, and very indistinct. The credentials of several in proper vere presented and referred to the proper Tens, F rmer's National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y. The letters "A," in "Amsterdam," under the words National Bank of, in Committee, which Committee soon reported favorably and the delegates were admitted the above imitation, are smaller than the other letters, and the curved line under "UNI-The Committee on Rules made their re TED" runs into the shading of the "UNITED. The genuine does not.

port, which was, on motion, adopted.

Deacon John Hooper was elected Marshal, and Lewis Williams his assistant. The hour of 12 having arrived the Con ference adjourned.

Benediction by the Bishop.

APTERNOON SESSION. Conference assembled at 2 o'clock, pursu ant to adjournment. Bishop J. J. Moore presiding.
The opening exercises were conducted by

Elder G. W. Price, Elder E. H. Hill was elected timest. Appointments for the evening were announced by the Secretary as follows: To preach in Zion Chapel, 7½ o'clock, Elder E. Lavenden, assisted by William J. Moore, To preach at the Presbyterian Church at the same hour, F. B. Moore, assisted by George Lavenden.

Logon.
The Conference then adjourned to mee on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

gives the following interesting information THURSDAY, Nov. 25. oncerning the snow-sheds on the Central Conference met at 10 o'clock, according Pacific Railroad. Fifty-five miles of snowto rule. After the opening exercises, the roll was called, the rules were read, and the wheds, connected with forty-five bridges and tunnels, make up a total of one hundred minutes of the previous session were read and approved consecutive miles of covered railroad! He

Rev. J. W. Hood remarked that he learned from the minutes that Friday afternoon was appointed for the report on education to be considered. He hoped the report would not be considered until Saturday morning, as the Rev. S. S. Ashley, Superin-tendent of Public Instruction, would be with us on that day. He also hoped that there would be no session of the Conference on Saturday afternoon, as it was designed to have an educational meeting at that

The Conference acceded to both propos Rev. Mr. Baker was introduced and invited to a seat within the bar of the Confer-

ence. The Bishop proceeded to the examination 2 o'clock P. M.

After the usual exercises the examination of characters was continued, and all the members passed except 12, against whom complaints were made, which

were given to the proper committee with di-rections to report on Friday morning.

A number of persons presented by the Elders were examined by the Bishop, according to the discipline, and having given satisfaction on the questions proposed, were received on trial; after which the conference adjourned to meet on Friday morning ac

Fatal Shooting-Lynch Law in Colorado -The Murderer Hung to a Tree by The People.

We find the following in the Denver Triune of the 6th instant:

"To-day, about three o'clock, a most atro cious murder was committed at this place by the shooting of Daniel Stesle, one of the oneers of this territory-a member of the first legislature, and at the time of his death a large landholder and hetelkoeper in this place. He was shot by one Joel Carr, formerly a resident of Maysville, Mercer county, Penna. The circumstances, as received om witnesses of the murder, are as follows Carr applied at the hotel for dinner, and paid for the same, but because the first table was full, was dissatisfied and commenced abusing Steele, and his wife and daughters, who were waiting on the table. He became so abusive that his money was refunded and he requested to leave the house. About 3 o'clock Carr returned, having borrowed a revolver and approached Mr. Steele, and ac-costed him with various epithets, drew the revolver and threatened his life. Steele sought to pacify him, but without avail, whereupon he started away from Carr, when the latter fired, the shot taking effect in the left ear, the ball entering the brain and causing death in a very few minutes. The murdered attempted to escape, but was cap-tured, and would have been immediately dispatched but for the presence of mind and decisive action of certain parties. After order was restored a jury of twelve men was empanneled, counsel for the defense allowed, and statements from witnesses received. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The murderer was taken charge of by the people and hung to the first tree till dead. Steele was born in Washing-

Sorrows of a Blind Lady Over a Gold

Ring. There is living in this city a blind lady, till good looking, and once of great beau-ty. Years ago a gambler wooed and won her, notwithstanding the opposition of frieads and relatives. The strangely mated couple seemed to be devotedly attached to each other, and years did not change their devotion. His precarious calling took him frequently from the city, but in all his wanderings he always returned to his blind wife. One of the marks of affection given to him by his wife was a heavy gold ring, ornamented on the Thicke were for along time. are of a dog. This he wore for a long time and as often as he visited his wife she felt his hand to see if the mark of affection still had its place there. At last it was missed, and immediately her loving heart was crushed, her jealousy excited, and her confi-dence in her husband destroyed.

On inquiry, it was found that the ring, or

similar one, decorated the hand of a notorious woman, who inhabited the notorious ouse known as the third national. A reple vin was sued out, and the ring was brough into court, but, upon examinatien, it wa not the right one, and the suit was dismiss

A Buried City Older Than Pompeil. The Revue des Deux Mondes gives an ac-The Revue des Deux Mondes gives an ac-count of some remarkable discoveries which have been recently made in two islands of the Greek Archipelago, called respectively Sactoria and Therasia. These two islands, with a third, form a circular bay. Their inner coasts present a series of cliffs, some times reaching to a height of 1,300 feet. On the top of these cliffs lies a band of punice stone of brilliant whiteness. From the summit the land sloves away gently to the summit the land slopes away gently to the open sea and is everywhere covered with a coating of tufa or pozzulona, at times more than 100 feet deep.

Here and there upon the slopes are scat-

tered populous villages. There is, however, no soil, but a light friable pumice, the dust by every strong wind. This pumice, when duly mixed with lime, produces a hard cement, which has the quality of great resistance to the action of the weather or of sea water. It has for sometime been expected, and the works at the Suez Canal have caused lately an increased demand for it.

The genuine have sixteen stars in two half-

work on the road. Mr SHOFFNER: Resolution that the Senat

New Counterfest Greenback.—198, insta-tion.—The bill is shorter by just one half the width of the margin of X's. It is also a trifle wider. The genuine has a period between the letters E. and S. in Spinner's signature. nays 19.

The resolution sgainst any further increase of the State debt, and in favor of maintaining the credit and good faith of the State and the invio-

Mr. Burns' resolution concerning the reme

eral amnesty.

Mr. Davis said that while he was perfectly willing to accord to all classes and parties political equality, he could not vote on the subject of these recontions. He was willing to see the disabilities removed from every man who would ask them, but he did not wish to see any

Congress, who were desirous of having their disabilities removed, after which the same par-ties reprimanded him for doing so. The substitute was adopted by the following

road around a vast chasm, the Humboldt river flowing along a thousand feet beneath Here it becomes necessary to protect the track from the snow drifts, and the immense timber sheds commence. The reader can form no idea of the immensity of these structures or the solidity and durability that has been observed in their construction. They are in one almost unbroken stretch of fifty five miles, and are capable of sustaining any amount of snow that may be drifted onto

the Supreme Court extend over the whole length of the deep-

readings.

A message was received from the House of into the deep chasms below. They have been erected with a full knowledge of the

tion of the road are very numerous, and form an unbroken connection with the snow-sheds. The road-bed is blasted out of the mountain side for a hundred miles or more, and all who pass over this combined road, uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific, must accord the meed of praise to California energy. The Union Pacific, crossing deserts and prairie lands, had a comparatively easy portion of the great work to accomplish, but

Sheriff of that county to settle with the Public Freasurer.

He also introduced a bill to promote the obect of the petition.

Both referred to Committee on Propositions

crease within the three last decades with be seen in these figures: Population in 1836, 10,000: in 1846, 97,000; in 1856, 519,000; in 1867, 920,000. In 1870, when the next U. S. census is to be taken, it will be something like 1,150,000, which will add three repreentatives to Iowa's delegation in Congress and three votes to the vice of the West in the national council—for Iowo is a thorough In 1867 there were 6,127,380 acres of inclosed land reported; in 1869 there are 8,294,476; in 1867 there were 155,758 dwelling houses reported in the State; in 1869, 165,320; in 1850 there were 1,075,177 fruit trees; now there are 1,599,376. These fig-ures show that the State is increasing in the Legislature would be afflicted with appeals from people of other counties for a reduction of tax on articles that seemed oppressive to them. So the result of the adoption of this measure would be an unnecessary consumption of time in considering appeals—and to adhere to all would be to put no money in the treasury. He layored a tabling of the bill.

The special order was the consideration of the bill to incorporate Valley Railroad Company. Bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Hodnert called up the bill to repeal the tax on tobacco. [Proposes to repeal 2% percent on the purchases of leaf tobacco as levied by our revenue law.]

Mr. Harris, of Wake, said that the Committee on Propositions and Grievances favored the bill. The scheme for a great trans-continental milroad from Norfolk, on the Atlantic, to San Diego, on the Pacific, is one which cer-tain Southern interest are earnestly devoted to, and quietly using vigorous efforts to exe

cute. The roads already built through Virginia, Bristol. Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis to Little Rock will be parts of the line. From Little Rock, the extension (called the Memphis and El Paso Roads) will run in a southwesterly direction to Rexarca na, thence to Dallas on the Trinity river, thence by El Paso and Fort Yuma to San Mr. Harris, of Wake, said that the Committee on Propositions and Grievances favored the bill. In Virginia there was no tax on leaf tobacco; and hence the tobacco was run from our State into Virginia in order to get rid of the tax.

Mr. Hodder addressed the House in favor of the bill. Cotton, wheat and tobacco were the main staples of production in North Carolina; and he considered it an unjust discrimination in our laws to levy a tax on tobacco and not on cotton and wheat. The tax on tobacco was a hardship to the people of his county.

Mr. Carry favored the repeal of the tobacco tax. Diego. One section of this line from Jeffer-son to Paris, in Texas, one hundred and fifty miles in length, is now in process of construction, and a part of it will be open for business next spring. Three cargoes of iron, en route from Antwerp for this section, are expected at New Orleans. At the wes-

Mr. VESTAL said the effect of the tobacco tax not only ran tobacco into Virginia, but the people of some of the counties were carrying it into Georgia, in order to get rid of the tax.

Mr. STEVENS was opposed to taxing anything, the growth and manufacture of the State, with the exception of whiskey. He hoped the bill would pass.

The bill then passed its second reading.

Mr. LEARY moved that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. LEARY moved that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee. So referred.

Mr. STRVENS called up the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Craven County to levy a special tax for the purpose of building bridges across the Neuse and Trent rivers.

The bill passed its second reading—yeas 64, navs 2.

tute, authorizing the commissioners of the several counties to fix the compensation, not to exceed 234 per cent. on all moneys received and Then seizing a cat that sat in the door way, he directed John to take her by the head and Jane by the tail, and to pull apart.

lature have appointed a committe of nine to go to Washington this winter and manage the case of their State for admission to Congress. Speaker Turner, of the Lower House, is chairman of the committee and it assem-bles here on the day Congress meets. Miss Mary Tucker is the fashion editor of Pomeroy's Democrat, and looks after the bibs and Tuckers.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate, Monday, Nov. 29, 1866 A memorial was presented by Mr. P. A. Krise banker, Lynchburg, Va., in regard to the financial condition of the State, the depreciation cour bonds, and the interest left by Virginians i the condition of our State generally, praying the general Assembly to act firmly in holdin up the credit of the State, and to condemn a sine towards repudiation.

ims towards repudiation.

Mr. Lassiten moved that the memorial be Mr. hassing moved until the control of three, who shall be instructed to draft a suitable set of resolutions sustaining and vindicating the credit and character of our State securities. Prevailed, Mesers. Lassiter, Murphy and Richardson were constituted the committee to whom the memo-

constituted the committee to whom the memorial was referred.

A message was received from the House enclosing the Senate resolution concurred in bitat body, requesting the opinion of the Chie Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme

COURT.
Mr. BYRPHENS, of a bill to charter a ferry seroes Dan River, in Caswell county.
Mr. Blyther, in Caswell county.
Mr. Blyther, of a bill to enable land holders to consolidate their lines.
Mr. Respass, with permission. introduced a bill requiring the Superintendent of Public Works to suspend work on the Marion and Asheville Purnpike Road.
Mr. Beall rose to a point of order for the reason that a bill in relation to this matter was introduced on Saturday.
The Chair decided that it was out of order insamuch as the original bill sought to repeal the

The Chair decreed that it was on the order assumed as the original bill sought to repeal the act granting appropriations, while the bill just introduced only sought a suspension of the

Mr Shoffner: Resolution that the Senate and House of Representatives adjourn on the 20th day of December, 1869, to meet on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1870, was read.

Mr. Lindbay then moved to amend by adding the words, "provided members shall not receive per diem and mileage."

The question recurring upon Mr. Shoffner's resolution, amended by Mr. Lindsay, "that both houses of the General Assembly shall adjourn on Monday, the 30th of December, 1869, to meet in January, 1870, provided no member of the General Assembly shall receive per diem and mileage for the same," prevailed—yeas 20, nays 19.

ability of the public debt, was read.

Mr. RESPASS moved that it be referred to the special committee appointed to take into con-sideration the memorial of the banker from Lynchburg, Va., Mr. Phillip A. Krise. Agreed

val of political disabilities from certain citizens in North Carolina, was then read.

Mr. ETHERIDGE offered a substitute, entitled a joint resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a gen-

favors bestowed on passed the could not vote for the resolutions by reason of the seeming contempt of some of the parties disabled. In his county, he had the names of soveral sent in a memorial to the parties desirous of having the

Yeas—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasley, Becman, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Etheridge, Forkner, Harrington, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Mecklenburg, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Martindale, Melchor, Moore of Carteret, Moore of Yancey, Murphy, Richardson, Respass, Scott, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, White and Winstead—35

NATS—Messrs. Davis and Hyman—2.

A bill entitled an act for funding the public debt.

Passed its second reading.
A bill in regard to the duties of the Judges

Passed its second reading.

A bill in relation to National Banks, requiring bank bills to be received in payment of judgment renewed by the old banks of the State.

Mr. Beeman moved a suspension of the rules in order that the bill be put on its passage. Car ried. The bill accordingly passed its several residings.

Representatives enclosing a resolution which passed that body incorporating the Valley Rail-road Company. Mr. STEPHENS moved assessmention of the rules in order that it be put on its third reading.

The motion did not prevail and the bill was referred to the Committe on Internal Improve-

ferred to the Committe on Internal Improvements.

A resolution asking our representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the total abatement of North Carolina's quota of the United States tax ou real estate. Lies over.

House bill, entitled, an act to amendan act in corporating the town of Hookertown, referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of what is known as Cleggs copper mine, in Chatham county.

Mr. Burns moved a suspension of the rules in order to put it on its third reading. Agreed to. The bill passed its several readings.

In the House, Monday, Nov. 29:
Mr. Hodder submitted a petition from the
Sheriff and sundry citizens of Caswell county,
asking until the 15th of February, 1870, for the
Sheriff of that county to settle with the Public

Both referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wilson submitted a petition from the County Commissioners of Burke.

By Mr. Moorr, of Chowan. A resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to arge the payment of claims to loyal citizens, occasioned by the destruction of property taken by the National army, and to appoint a commission for that purpose.

Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

and Grievances.

By Mr. Vest: Joint resolution raising a committee to examine into the condition of certain railroads and turnpike companies, and for other purposes. [Declares that a tax should be levied to pay the interest on our State bonds, in addition to what is necessary for the economical admistration of the State Government, and that the people should know whether or not the preceeds of said bonds have been faithfully applied. Also, provides for the appointment by the presiding officers, of a joint committee of seven of the two flouses, to ascertain and report as soon as practicable, the amount of State bonds and appropriations which have been issued to each railroad and turnpike road since the 20th of May 1855; the amount now held by such companies; amount sold by them or hypoth-cated; the prices and purchasers; the disposition of proceeds of sale; what legislation is necessary to secure the faithful application of the bonds or their proceeds for which they were issued. Gives the committee power to send for persons and papers, and to imprison for contempt. J. Laid over.

Mr. Vest opposed the bill. If the tax on to-bacco were to be repealed just because it operated hardly on the people of Caswell county, then the Legislature would be afflicted with appeals from people of other counties for a reduction of tax on articles that seemed oppressive to them.

Mr. VESTAL said the effect of the tobacco tax

and desired him to untie the knot. The worthy old squire scratched his head and nays 2.

Bill fixing the compensation of the several County Treasurers of the State was read. [Allows 5 per cent. on all moneys received and paid out.]

Mr. Justicz, of Rutherford, offered a substitute authorizing the commissioners of the several commissioners of the several commissioners. thought for a moment, and told them there was no way but to go to court.
"But hold," said he, "I have it. You promised to live together and be true to each other until death should you part Come into the yard."

ceed 234 per cent. on all moneys received and paid out.

On motion of Mr. Downing the bill and substitute was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

Bill to amend act to prevent the obstruction of fish up Little River to K. B. Whitely's mills, was, on motion of Mr. Stilley, referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also, a message from the Senate was received, transmitting a substitute for House bill to re-

transmitting a substitute for House bill to request a removal of political disabilities from certain citizens of the State, the substitute being entitled "a resolution asking our representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a general smesty act."

Messrs. Stilley and Ingram made remarks in opposition to the wording of the preamble. They both favored the principle embodied in the substitute, but the expression in reference to the Sun's not "ehining in all this broad land on the brow of a slave" was too high flown, and would sound ridiculous in the ears of Congress. They

both favored the reference of the substitute to

both favored the reference of the substitute to some committee.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, said the matter had been discussed long enough in the House, and there was no use in referring the substitute to a committee. He moved that the House concur in the Senate substitute, and called the previous question.

The previous question being called, the substitute was adopted by the following vote:

YALS—Messrs. Ashworth, Barnett, Barnes, Carey, Candler, Cawthorn, Clayton, Dixon, Downing, Gilbert, Graham, Green, Gunter, Hendricks, Hilliard, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long, of Richmond, Mendenhall, Moore, of Chowan, Morris, Parker, Peck, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Benfrow, Reynolds, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal and Wilson—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Boddie, Carnon, Davidson,

Sykes, Vestal and Wilson—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Boddie, Carson, Davidson, Durham, Eagles, Ellis, Ellington, Forkner, Gahngan, Gatling, Gibson, Grier, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Maione, Mayo, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Morrill, Painter, Rea, Robbins, Robin son, Shaver, Simonds, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Stevens, Thompson and Whitley—36.

The House adjourned.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1869: Mr. Lassiter, for the Committee to whom was referred the several memorials respecting the State credit, having the same under consid-eration, reported a series of joint resolutions as WHEREAS, Rumors exist which are calculated and intended to imperil the good name and hon-or of North Carolina. The General Assembly deems it appropriate to declare solemnly,

I. That the public debt legally and honorably contracted before and since the war is regarded as inviolable and shall never be questioned. as inviolate and shall never be questioned.

II. That aside from any consideration and common honesty, we deem the repudiation of any part of this debt would be the most fatal calamity in every view which could befall the State, it would prostate at a blow public and private credit, it would utterly ruin public and private industry, it would irretrievably debase the public

industry, it would irretrievably debase the public and private conscience.

III. That the present indebtedness of the State by the legislative policy of all parties, who have heretofore had control of the State Government, the policy inspired and dictated we believe?, an honest and patriotic desire to develop our large resources which are amply adequate to redeem all our pecuniary obligations and ultimately render North Carolina as rich in material wealth as she has hitherto been in good faith.

IV. That priority gives to what are knowness.

IV. That priority gives to what are know as special tax bonds, arises from a constitutional requirement which we could not avoid in creating that part of the debt, but we declare once more in the most solomn manner our purpose to hold equally valid and sacred all our securities whether known as old, or new, or special tax. V. That the General Assembly itself to secure to the the ceneral assembly then to secure economy in the public expenditures, more rigor-ous accountability of public officers, a laithful application of all public money, and a restora-tion as specifly as our circumstances will allow of our public credit.

MR. ETHERIDGE moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the resolution on its pas-

rules in order to put the resolution on its passage.

Agreed to, yeas 26, nays 10.

The resolution passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Brogden,—Biythe, Colgrove, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Harrington, Hyman, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Loog, Love, Mason, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Moore of Yancey, Murphy, Richardson, Respass, Scott, Smith, Stephens, Sweet and Winstead—29.

Nays—Messra. Baines, Beall, Beeman, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Meichor, and Wilson—8.

A communication from J. B. Eaves, tendering his resignation as Senator from the 38th district, was read.

Mr. Forkner moved that it be accepted.

Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. Hyman introduced a resolution to withdraw the State bonds from market.

Mr. Blyyms introduced a resolution, that no member of the General Assembly shall be allowed to the state of the desired to the state of th

In the House, Tuesday, Nov. 30: A communication from the Attorney General ras read, giving an opinion on the liability of

the homestead for executions arising out of tort or crime.

Mr. Learn submitted a petition from certain cilizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland County, asking relief from the tax imposed upon Fire Insurance Companies organized out of the State. Reterred to Committee on Finance Favorably to resolution to remunerate loyal citizens for losses of property destroyed by the National army;

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Craven county to levy a special tax for the building of bridges, was, at the request of its mover, postponed for one day.

Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Nash county, was, on motion of Mr. Leary, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bill to amend the act in reference to the Western Turnpike, (giving the commissioners of

Bill to amend the act in reference to the Wes-tern Turnpike, (giving the commissioners of Buncombe county power to put a toll gate any-where on the line of said turnpike,) passed its second reading, yeas 47, nays 23. Resolution, by Mr. WILLIAMSON, in regard to poll tax (limiting it to \$2) was, on motion of Mr. Morris, referred to the Judiciary Commit-Resolution, by Mr. PAINTER, reducing the per

Resolution, by Mr. PAINTER, reducing the per diem of members of the General Assembly and the salaries of State and county officers, was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, indefinitely postponed. Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, under a suspen sion of the rules, called up code bill in reference to ferries, roads and bridges.

On motion of Mr. FERENEE, the bill was reon motion of Mr. FERERE, the out was re-ferred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Barnerr called up bill providing for the sale of the State's interest in the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroada, and moved its reference to the Finrnee Commit-

and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads, and moved its reference to the Finrnee Committee.

Mr. Seymour moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Barnett hoped the bill would be referred, and opposed its indefinite postponement. If a sale should eventually be determined on, there was possibly a chance of getting some ten or thirteen millions for the State's interest in the roads, and thereby the State debt could be reduced that much.

Messrs. Stilley and Moore of Chowan made remarks in favor of the reference.

Mr. Durham was opposed to a sale of the roads, but if there was any chance of getting the sum mentioned by the gentleman from Person (Mr. Barnett) he might agree to a sale.

Mr. Seymours said that there was an effort being made to place different classes of the State bonds on different grounds—that the old ones were constitutional, and the new ones unconstitutional. The bill proposed that members should declare that their legislation had been unwise, and had greatly impaired the State credit, &c.; it also took substantially the same ground as that advanced by the gentleman from Johnston (Mr. Pou) last week. He believed the present was not the time to say a single word in reference to a sale of the State's interest in the roads. Public sentiment was against a sale. He believed the simple introduction of this measure would be a sale of the State's interest in the roads. Public sentiment was against a sale. He believed the simple introduction of this measure would be deprecated as a misfortune by the people of the State. He had made the motion to test the

Prevail.

After some surther debate, the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

The motion to refer to Finance Committee then prevailed.

Resolution, by Mr. Morris, reducing per diem was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, indefinitely was, on mot

was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, indefinitely postposed.
Resolution, by Mr. Farrow, in favor of the tax collector of Hyde county, and the Sheriff of Chatham county, was, on motion of Mr. Hodgin, referred to the Finance Committee.
Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation is necessary for the transfer of certificates of stock sold under warmton. the transfer of certificates of stock sold under execution, &c., was, on motion of Mr. Stilley, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to allow the sheriffs of Polk and Rutherford counties further time to settle with the county treasurer, was on motion of Mr. Proctor, referred to the Finance Committee.

Bill to further protect the State's interest in the different railroads of the State, and to require accountability on the part of their officers, was on motion of Mr. Graham, referred to the Finance Committee.

on motion of Mr. Graham, referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolution extending t ime of the sheriff of Hertford county to settle with the State Treasurer, was, on motion of Mr. Snipes, referred to the Committee on Counties and Townships.

Bill to amend the act concerning townships was, on motion of Mr. Stilley, referred to the committee last named.

Bi'l in relation to removing obstructions in Lumber river, passed second reading, and under a suspension of the rules its third reading.

Bill to amend the act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Western N. C. Railroad was read.

Mr. Ames moved to amend by inserting the words "provided this amendment shall not apply to hotels." Adopted.

Asamended, the bill passed its second reading, and under the suspension of the rules, its third reading.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 1, '69

in the Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 1, '69: Mr. BLYTHE: A bill entitled an act to allow landholders to consolidate their lines. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
A bill to amend an act entitled "an act to regulate the proceedings in the partition and sale of real and personal property. Passed.
A bill to amend and consolidate the several acts of the General Assembly for the organization and sovernment of the University and other

in certain sections and insert "colored." Motion provailed.

The bill as amended passed.

A bill to repeal an act entitled "an act to require the registration of deeds," ratified April 12, 1869.

Mr. Sweet moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to prepare a bill to require the registration of unregistered deeds, &c.

Mr. Robbins objected.

A bill cytitled an act to suthorize the Commissioners of Perquimans county to issue bonds.

Passed—yeas 28, nays 2.

Mr. Robbins moved a reconsideration of the bill for the reason that the Constitution was in conflict with it in its present shape.

A bill to provide for the funding of the public

debt.
Mr. Graham offered a substitute entitled a bill to provide for the payment and interest of the public debt.
Mr. Robbins moved that the bill and its substitute be made the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock, and that the substitute be printed.

next at 11 o'clock, and that the substitute be printed.

Mr. Lindsey moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Lost. The motion to make it the special order, prevailed.

A bill entitled an act to extend the power of coroner to commissioners of wreeks in certain cases passed.

A Bill entitled an act to amend 500 title 21 of the code of Civil Procedure.

Mr. Brogden said there were a great deal of hardships imposed by the restriction of this section, and he believed if the entire section was stricken out, it would be a great saving to the Counties. It would, in case this section was stricken out, it would be a great saving to the Counties. It would, in case this section was stricken out, be a saving in many instances of 100.000 dollars per year, for the reason that when persons are indicated by the prosecuter or the Grand Jury, and they fall of conviction, the Court of that section has to endure the hardships of undergoing the whole cost. The counties were imposed on in this manner.

The Bill having passed its third reading, Mr. Robbins moved that it be reconsidered and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

to.

A bill to require Clerks and Tressurers of townships to give bond. Passed.

A bill in regard to the duties of the Judges of the Superior Court. Passed.

Mr. RESPASS said the object of the bill was, that when the public business is neglected and the Judge does not open his court in proper time, this was to say to him, that if he did not open his court at the proper time or neglect his business in any way he shall not be paid for it.

The resolution to withdraw State bonds from market was taken up. The resolution to wandard solution market was taken up.
Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Internal Improve-

ferred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Respass moved that it be postponed and made the special order for Tuesday next at 13 o'clock. Agreed to.

A resolution that no member of the General Assembly shall be allowed any per diem during his absence from the Senate except in case of sickness or detention on business connected with the General Assembly.

Mr. Davis said he hoped the resolution would not pass as he believed it was not stringent enough, and that there might be a set of resolutions drafted that would keep even enough of members together for the discharge of public business, he moved that it be referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Blytth claimed that it was dishonest for members of the General Assembly to claim \$7 per day when they were at home on tach own business, and he believed in no instance had they the right to charge the people anything except when engaged on business spacially appertaining to the affairs of the State.

Mr. Davis' motion prevailed, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Resolution requesting an additional report from the State Anditor.

Adopted.

The House resolution asking the Represen-

Adopted. The House resolution asking the Rep tatives and Senators in Congress to use their in fluence for the total abatement of North Caro-lina's quota of the United States direct tax or real estate.

Mr. Lindsey offered an amendment requesting

ed. The resolution as amended passed by the folden, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Cherry, Davis, Eppes, Harrington, Lassiter, Legg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melebor, Moore of Carteret, Murphy, Richardson, Resspass, Robbins, Scott, Shoffner, Sweet, White, Winstead, Wilson—32. NAYS-Messrs. Bellamy, Colgrove, Etheridge

In the House, Wednesday, Dec. 1:

Mr. Ames, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill relating to the Western Turnpike Road, leading from Asheville to Murphy; and
Favorably on bill to incorporate the Granville Railroad Company,
Mr. SETMOUR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably to bill to "anthorize committees of investigation to enforce the attendance of witnesses." tendance of witnesses."

Unfavorably to bill to incorporate the Ranolph Manufacturing Company. (Bill afterards withdrawn by the mover, Mr. Ashe-

wards withdrawn by the mover, Mr. Asheworth.)

And a substitute bill in reference to poll tax as requested by a resolution introduced by Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Gatlin, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the resolution concerning the taxes levied on the Ralegh & Gaston and the Wilmington & Weldon Railroads.

Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Downing arose to a question of privilege, and said that he found a pamphlet on his table addressed as "an appeal to the people of North Carolina," which was filled with misrepresentations. He desired to know by what authority this pamphlet had been placed on the desks of members?

The Chair said that it was a custom to distribute documents of this nature, by placing them

bute documents of this nature, by plac on the desks of members.

By Mr. Parker, joint resolution providing for taking a recess of the General Assembly from the 20th of December, 1869, to January 4, 1870, and that no per diem be allowed during the re-The rules were suspended for the consideration of the resolution. Mr. JUSTICE moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Prevalled. on the table. Prevailed.

By Mr. Barnett: Bill to authorize the Petersburg Rail Road Company to run a new road from any point on their present road, not exceeding two miles North of its depot at Garysburg to and into Weldon and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Pou: Resolution providing for taking a recess from the 13th of December, 1869, to the 18th of January, 1870. Laid over. By Mr. Ames: Resolution in favor of E F Cox, late Sheriff of Lenoir county. Referred. By Mr. Graham: Joint resolutions providing for the insane. [Instructs the Board of Public Charities to ascertain and report by the first of January next, or earlier, at what rates three stone buildings, capable of accommodating 100 patients each, could be procured at—one of the buildings to be located in the East, one in the center, and one in the West.] Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Harris of Wake the bill for the suppression of outrages committed by distinct the suppression of outrages committed by dis-

the suppression of outrages committed by dis-guised persons was postponed till the 1st Mon-day in January.

Mr. Vest called up his motion, made on Mon-Arr. VEST caused up the motion, mass on wady last and postponed till to day, to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to go into committee of the whole at 10½ o'clock on to morrow, (Thursday.)

Mr. Swear moved to lay the motion to reconsider as the table. der on the table. Prevailed by the following vote:

Prevailed by the following vote:
YEAS—Mesers. Argo, Barnett, Barnes, Blair,
Boddic, Candler, Carey, Clayton, Darham,
Eagles, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebec, Gibson, Green,
Grier, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Wake,
Hawkins, Hayes, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hudgings, Kellylei Davie, Leary, Long of
Chatham, Malone, McMillan, Moring, Moore of
Alamance, Moore of Chowan, Nicholson, Palater, Parker. Peck, Pou, Price, Renfrow, Robinson,
Reynolds, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith of
Wayne, Stanton, Sweat, Sykes, Thompson,
Welch, Whitley, Williams of Harnett, Williams
of Samyson, and Williamson—54.

NAYS—Messra, Ames, Armstrong, Ashworth,
Banner, Carson, Dixon, Downing, Ellington,
Forkner, Franklin, Gallug, Gilbert, Grahun,
Gunter, Hendricks, Hoffman, Jogram, Justan, of
Henderson, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Long of
Richmond, Matheson, Mayo, McCanless, Mondenhall, Morrill, Pearson, Proctor, Ragland, Sey
mour, Seigrist, Stevens, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop,
and Wilson—36.

Mr. Pou moved a suspension of the rules for

Mr. Pou moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of considering a bill reported fa-vorably by the Judiciary Committee, entitled "an act to authorize committees of investiga-tion to culorce the attendance of witnesses." After great debate, the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

Heavy Emigration.

The tide of emigration to Arkansas and Texas is increasing in volume. Emigrant wagons file through our streets daily almost by the hundred. Over fifty passed through La Grange in one day recently, and nine car loads arrived by the Memphis and Charleston railroad one day last week. The emigrants are of the poorest and hard-fisted class, but seem to be well clad and comfortable as a general thing. They hall from North Carolina, East Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. A bad season for crops and un-North Carolina, East Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. A bad season for crops and un renumerative returns, or none at all, coupled with a desire to own lands (which are chest in Texas and Arkanass) are among the causes of this emigration. Most of them, of course have hitherto been renters of lands. The immigration to Tennessee is of a more advanced and thrifty class, as well as more enlightened and progressive, and is chiefly from Virginia and the Middle and Western States. They have been well to do at home, but are led here in view of the wider and more inviting field open to enterprise, labor and capital.—Memphis Avylance.

Heavy Emigration.

Type word to concern at 5 list

men on the plantation of William Jones, near Tiptonville, Tenn., one of the maskers was killed and two others mortally woundlast. Officer Leaveraft took her in charge and conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital, ed. Jones and six of his colored men were arrested the following day and Jones taken to Memphis. A mob rescued five of the colored men from the custody of the Sherwhence she will be conveyed to some chari-A New Jersey paper says, when other amusements fail, cider sucked through a buildings erected by the primitive dwellers in the islands. ring to rescue Welch, was drawn in best foremost, and both were horri-led. Quinlan died last evening and